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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 419



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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' REVIEWS YUGOSLAVIA'S ECONOMY

HK150723 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Yan Zhen [0917 2973]: "Yugoslavia's Foreign Economic Ties"]

[Text] Since Yugoslavia adopted policies for stabilizing the economy, it has achieved gratifying results in improving its foreign trade and minimizing its adverse balance of international payments. According to the data published by Yugoslavia, its 1980 balance of international payments deficit declined to \$2.3 billion from \$3.7 billion in 1979, and the 1981 and 1982 figures were \$750 million and \$170 million, respectively. At the same time, the proportion of imports offset by exports increased from 48.5 percent in 1979 to 76.8 percent in 1982. Yugoslavia regards these changes as propitious signs indicating a turn for the better in the economic situation.

Foreign economic activities play an important role in Yugoslavia's economic life. Yugoslavia has an open-door economic policy and has traded in international markets for a long time. Through economic cooperation and exchange with more than 140 nations, it acquires the steady supply of energy, raw materials and funds needed in its economic development. According to statistics, foreign trade involves 1/3 of Yugoslavia's total production, and 1/4 of its national income is achieved through foreign trade. Its foreign trade volume has steadily increased. In the period 1950-1980, the value of export goods increased 58 times and that of imports 65 times.

In recent years, however, Yugoslavia's foreign economic situation has worsened. Huge international trade deficits and an adverse balance of international payments have become obstacles to the development of industrial and agricultural production, and the Yugoslav economy has encountered serious difficulties. According to data published by Yugoslavia, international payment deficits have caused a sharp increase in its foreign debts, which grew by 160 percent in the period 1976-1981. At present, its foreign debts are approaching \$20 billion. In each of the next 2 years, Yugoslavia has to pay over \$5 billion in principal and interest. This amount is equal to 60 percent of foreign exchange income earned from the total exports of goods and services. Naturally this will greatly affect Yugoslavia's finance and economy.

In order to surmount these difficulties, the Yugoslav authorities adopted a policy for stabilizing the economy, with stressed being placed on changing the

adverse situation in foreign economic activities. They seriously analyzed the reasons for the difficulties and found that, besides such objective factors as the sharp rise in fuel and raw material prices on international markets, some subjective factors also existed. These factors included some grave shortcomings in Yugoslavia's economic policies, the disproportion in its economic structure, the decentralist and economic-nationalist tendencies in some republics and autonomous provinces, and the irresponsible actions of some units and individuals.

By the disproportion in the economic structure, they mean that when raw material prices were low and terms for credits were favorable on international markets, Yugoslavia made use of these favorable conditions to develop its processing industries as rapidly as it could but neglected the development of its own basic industries in the fields of raw materials and fuel production. This mistake has meant that the more its industrial production developed, the more heavily it had to rely on imported fuels and raw materials. This economy, which was based on increasing dependence on the outside world, could not withstand fluctuations of raw material prices on international markets.

Because of the influence of "decentralism" and "economic-nationalism," some republics and autonomous provinces improperly pursued foreign things and tried to build comprehensive economic systems for themselves. They only proceeded from their own interests without considering whether their construction plans tallied with overall national interests, and whether their arrangements were reasonable. They did not consider whether raw material supply would be sufficient or not. They blindly started many capital construction projects, and particularly, built many processing factories which produced the same kinds of goods that had been in excessive supply. Because capital construction was continuously expanded, huge amounts of foreign exchange had to be spent on importing large quantities of machines and equipment and on importing raw materials for maintaining production.

Moreover, the fact that Yugoslavia's goods lacked competitive power on international markets was another reason for the difficult situation in its foreign economic activities. Yugoslavia's productivity was still lower than that of other developed European nations, so its production cost and product prices were higher. Although Yugoslavia had imported a lot of processing technology and equipment, because it did not pay attention to technical innovation and to the development, because it did not pay attention to technical innovation and to the development of its own processing technology, its productivity was not improved. In addition, factors hindering productivity improvement also existed in the fields of labor organization, management and operation.

After analyzing their economic difficulties, the Yugoslav authorities also pointed out that the excessively high level of social consumption, which had exceeded the supply level that social production might provide, had also exerted unfavorable influence on Yugoslavia's international payments.

In order to eliminate deficits in international payments and to realize the objective of stabilizing the economy, Yugoslavia has adopted a series of measures over the past few years. These measures included strengthening social

planning and coordination over foreign economic activities, ensuring the development of key economic sectors and commodity production, expanding exports of goods and services, reducing imports, and building up the ability to compensate for imports by increasing exports. These measures have achieved some results. However, since Yugoslavia's economic difficulties have been accumulating for a long time, it also will take time to really solve the problems. At present, the whole nation is struggling for economic stability. Yugoslavia will certainly be able to surmount all difficulties and continuously forge ahead.

CSO: 4005/745

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON 3 YEARS' ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE

HK210945 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 83 p 6

["Newsletter From Zimbabwe" by Reporters Ma Shikun [7456 0013 3824] and Bao Shishao [7637 0013 4801]: "Three Unusual Years"]

[Text] When we arrived in Zimbabwe for a visit, the country was about to celebrate the third anniversary of its independence. Many days before the festival, the capital Harare was already decorated with hundreds of national flags and portraits of state leaders hanging along the sides of the main streets. In addition, many buildings were newly whitewashed and decorated. Thus, this beautiful city seemed to be adorned with magnificent festive attire in the glamor of the early fall. The TV and radio stations and the newspapers continuously reported the details of the arrangements for the 3 days' celebration activities. The people of Zimbabwe were going to warmly and joyfully celebrate the third anniversary of their country's independence.

They ought to feel happy. Three years is only a short moment in the history of mankind, but for Zimbabwe it is a great turning point in the history of the country: war has been changed into peace; on the basis of healing the wounds of war, planned economic construction has been well started; the transition from a society where racial discrimination prevailed to a society where different races live in peace has begun. Thanks to the cordial arrangements of the hosts, we had ample opportunities to meet different government officials and persons in various trades. We distinctly heard the fast and steady advancing steps of this young country, and could vividly envisage its inspiring prospects.

We began our visit with the agricultural departments which seemed the most appropriate place to start. The agricultural population of Zimbabwe constitutes over 70 percent of the total population, and the export value of agricultural products amounts to 1/2 of the country's total export value. Furthermore, agriculture has made outstanding contributions to this country since its independence. In 1981, a bumper harvest was recorded and Indian corn alone contributed 3 million tons of commodity grain to the country. Although there was drought last year, overall agricultural production, aside from Indian corn and cotton, still registered a good harvest. As for this year, the drought appears more severe, and there will surely be a drastic decrease in the output of agricultural crops. However, to our surprise, there was no sign of pessimism

among those we met. The officials in the agricultural departments were not only confident that they would successfully fight against the natural calamities, but also expressed their ideas and plans for acquiring a bumper harvest next year.

The chairman of the association of agricultural commodity households of Zimbabwe, Sinclair, told us that for the last 3 years, the government has adopted an active policy of supporting the agricultural commodity households run by the white people, and this has made the white farmers feel assured and satisfied. Therefore, the number of farms in the country remains stable, and the general condition of management and operations is good. At present, about 5,000 agricultural commodity households can provide over 90 percent of the total amount of the commodity grain needed by the country. He said: "Premier Mugabe said time and again that the agricultural commodity households should continue to exist so that they can make contributions to the welfare of the whole people. We believe what he said and would like to do our part in the development of the country's agriculture. For example, we can help the individual peasants operate the agricultural machines and raise the output of agricultural products." As a white farmer himself, and the chairman of the association, his words could well represent the ideas of other white farmers.

With the active support of the government, the production of the individual peasants of Zimbabwe has been greatly developed. (Gbellah) [5556 1584 5490], chairman of the National Association of Peasants, told us the facts which showed a sharp contrast between the present and the past: In the past, due to the arid land and the backward mode of production, the individual peasants could only manage to subsist with an effort even in the best years. Now, despite the severe drought in 1982, the individual peasants and the peasants who joined the agricultural production cooperative produced a record amount of 370,000 tons of Indian corn which enabled them to provide the state with surplus grain in addition to reserves for their own consumption. Really, they ought to be proud of their achievements.

In comparison with markets in some African countries, the market of Harare, with its prosperity and abundant commodities, gave us an especially deep impression. In the numerous supermarkets and modern shops in the downtown area, a great variety of commodities were displayed. Aside from some high-grade consumer goods, most of the products were produced locally. This was a strong proof that industry, wrecked by the war, had recovered and developed. Also, most of the mines formerly closed were in operation again, all the destroyed railroads had been repaired, and the manufacturing industry was gaining momentum. Chidzero, minister of finance, economic planning and development, gave us a summary of the economic situation of Zimbabwe. He said: "after 3 years of strenuous efforts, our country has victoriously accomplished the task of restoring the economy and has embarked on the road of further development."

In the past 3 years, Zimbabwe has established trade relations with more than 100 countries. Its export of agricultural and light industrial products has reached all the continents, with the total amount of export sales standing at U.S. \$2 billion. This figure is quite considerable for a country with a population of just over 7 million people.

Another important achievement of Zimbabwe in the past 3 years is the appropriate arrangements to cater for the needs of more than 1 million refugees and unemployed peasants. Many of them now have got their own farmland, houses and means of production, and, through the organization of cooperatives and the breeding of wild animals, developed their production and set up their homeland. At present, the government is speeding up the plan for reallocation of land, and expects to cater to 160,000 agricultural households in the next 3 years. On completion of the plan, problems such as overpopulated areas, shortage of farmland and difficulty in getting employment could well be solved.

As the people are satisfied with the series of measures adopted by the Zimbabwe Government to enhance their standard of living, the political situation throughout the country is quite stable. Although there are some disturbances in the western regions of the country, the general situation remains normal, and law and order have already been restored in some of these regions after appropriate actions taken by the government. Peace and stability are the prerequisites of the prosperity of a country. For Zimbabwe, the relative stability of the political situation and the vigor and vitality displayed throughout the country are symbols signifying that this country will have a more promising future.

CSO: 4005/745

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ISRAEL MAY INVADE SYRIA--Damascus, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--According to a report from radio Damascus, Syrian Prime Minister al-Kasm said today that Israeli aggression against Syria is possible and that "Syria is prepared to deal with such aggression." Al-Kasm made this remark at a Syrian cabinet meeting. Dwelling on the ever-increasing menace to Syria from Israel, he said: This menace is closely connected with the pro-Israel policy. Recently, Israel has persistently advocated a joint patrol in southern Lebanon. This had brought the tripartite talks among Lebanon, Israel and the United States on troop withdrawal to stop. Syria and Israel have once gain intensified their own military deployments in Lebanon's al-Biqa' valley area. Observers here believe that as the weather becomes warmer, there is an increasing danger of another clash between Syrian and Israeli troops in the al-Biqa' region. [Text] [OW012208 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1611 GMT 30 Mar 83]

SHANGHAI MULTINATIONAL EXHIBIT--Shanghai, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--This morning, State Councillor Bo Yibo, Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan, Minister of Machinery Industry Zhou Jiannan, and others visited the multinational exhibition of instruments and meters. Over 200 manufacturers and firms from 16 countries and regions took part in the exhibition, which officially opened today. After Mayor Wang Daohan cut the ribbon opening the exhibition at 0900, Chinese and foreign visitors toured the exhibition site in which various types of precision instruments and meters are on display. [Text] [OW150909 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 12 Apr 83]

CSO: 4005/745

PARTY AND STATE

HU PING ADDRESSES FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW210528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Fuzhou, April 20 (XINHUA)--Special and flexible economic policies will continue and policies governing external economic activities will be further relaxed in Fujian Province, east China, according to a report delivered to a provincial meeting. The pledge was made by Hu Ping, acting governor of the province, in his remarks to the First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress which opened here today.

Such a move, he said, is aimed at placing the province among the top ranks of the nation in economic construction by the end of the century. Toward this goal, Hu Ping outlined the following steps which must be taken within this year:

--Importing 100 of the latest items for technical transformation of existing enterprises, to bring about new products in light, textile, electronics and chemical industries. Within the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), it is expected to import some 500 items of advanced techniques and key equipment in order to gradually upgrade industrial production.

--Speed construction of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone and further develop tourism. Measures in this regard include opening Xiamen International Airport this July, and inaugurating the Fuzhou-Xiamen-Hongkong airline.

--Expand imported material processing in foreign trade while developing traditional commodities, and increase the export of labor service.

--Encourage joint ventures and compensation trade. Exemption of custom duties and industrial and commercial taxes will be granted to machinery and equipment and necessary material as investment by foreign investors. Joint ventures producing exported commodities will qualify for tax exemptions or reductions if they suffer losses; income taxes on joint venture, cooperative enterprises and independently run enterprises will be exempt for two years from the date they begin to show a profit. Tax reductions of 50 percent will be extended in the third year. Additional preferential treatment will also be granted to investors from Overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots.

Reviewing the achievement in the past year, Hu Ping said the province's industrial and agricultural output value increased by 7.1 and 6.9 percent

respectively compared with the previous year. Higher growth rates were recorded in heavy industry than light industry. Ten large- or medium-sized projects were completed in the past year. They include the workshop producing 110,000 tons of urea annually, and a 220,000 volt transmission cable line. Plans for exporting commodities were exceeded and the total volume of import and export reached 490 million U.S. dollars, he said.

CSO: 4000/107

PARTY AND STATE

ZHAO HAIFENG AT CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING 17 APR

HK180924 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Summary] The first meeting of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Xining this morning. At 0900, (Huang Taibin), executive chairman of the meeting, announced the opening of the meeting.

Shen Ling delivered the opening speech. In his speech, he said that the main agenda of this meeting is to examine and discuss the work report of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee, to elect the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and standing committee members of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee and to adopt relevant resolutions. He said: "Our current tasks are glorious and arduous. Under the leadership of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee, let us unite more closely around the CPC Central Committee and further implement the principles of long-term coexistence and mutual cooperation between party members, figures of all democratic parties and public figures without party affiliation, of showing utter devotion to each other and of sharing joys and sorrows." He demanded: "We must mobilize all positive factors, work with one heart and one mind and make concerted efforts to create a new situation in our province's CPPCC work."

Fang Xin made a work report of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee. The report summed up the achievements scored by the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee and put forward future work.

Other executive chairmen of the opening meeting were (Dai Yaying), Zhang Baian and Wang Fuxiang. Leading comrades of the provincial party and government, including Zhao Haifeng, Huang Jingbo, Song Lin, Huanjue Cailang, Liu Feng, Sha Chundrup, Xie Gaofeng and Ma Wending, were invited to attend the opening ceremony.

The first meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee continued in the afternoon, when the spirit of the Sixth Provincial Party Congress was conveyed.

CSO: 4005/752

PARTY AND STATE

LIU JIE ON PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE WORK

HK110341 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Liu Jie stressed in a speech yesterday at the 21st meeting of the Standing Committee: It is of great significance to strengthen the work of the People's Congress Standing Committee in the new situation.

Chairman Liu Jie first affirmed the work of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee in the past 3 and 1/2 years. He said: In practice we have profoundly felt that the following five points are worth great attention:

1. It is necessary to further enhance understanding of the local People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels. The establishing of Standing Committees under the local People's Congresses at all levels is a major measure in strengthening China's local political power building. It has a special status and important role in developing socialist democracy and strengthening the building of the socialist legal system. The experiences of the past few years have shown that the important thing in correctly exercising the powers of the People's Congresses and bringing their role into full play is to continually enhance understanding of the importance and necessity of establishing local People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels. In the future we must conduct more publicity concerning the nature, tasks and role of the People's Congresses. The people's deputies, Standing Committee members, and the whole body of work personnel must exercise and carry out their duties in a model way and fully play their proper role, and carry out publicity with practical deeds. The local People's Congress Standing Committees must act still more strictly according to law and avoid neglecting their duties or exceeding their powers.
2. It is necessary to regard developing socialist democracy and putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis as the key points in the work of the People's Congress Standing Committees.
3. It is necessary to strengthen ties with the people's deputies and bring their role into full play.
4. It is necessary to regard deepgoing investigation and study as the most basic work method.

5. It is necessary to work to strengthen the building of the People's Congress Standing Committees and their organs. At present the organ and personnel establishment of the People's Congress Standing Committees in the province, and their other working conditions, cannot completely meet the requirements of work in certain respects. The departments concerned should study this problem and solve it as quickly as possible.

Chairman Liu Jie stressed in conclusion: The first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will open on 17 April. We must make a success of this congress in accordance with the new Constitution and the local organic and election laws. This will have a major influence on further strengthening the People's Congress system and creating a new situation in People's Congress work in Henan.

CSO: 4005/752

PARTY AND STATE

WANG AO SPEAKS AT DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK070409 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Yesterday, at the provincial discipline inspection work conference, Comrade Wang Ao, permanent deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, delivered a speech entitled enhancing understanding, strengthening confidence and striving for the quickest fundamental turn for the better in the party style.

He said: At present, it is necessary to concentrate on checking a number of major evil tendencies which have seriously hurt the interests of the state and the people.

Comrade Wang Ao said: To effect a fundamental turn for the better in the party style, a whole-scale rectification movement is imperative. However, we should never give up our efforts to correct unhealthy tendencies right now; instead, we must devote great efforts to the work of checking unhealthy tendencies so as to create necessary conditions for the forthcoming rectification movement. Therefore, this year, we must concentrate on checking the following major evil trends which have caused serious damage to the state and the people and which have aroused the deepest resentment among the masses:

1. The evil trend of illegally occupying land to build private houses and occupying extra houses belonging to government organs must be resolutely checked. In the public letter issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Committee on resolutely prohibiting party members and cadres from illegally building and sharing up houses, it demanded that all localities examine problems concerning building and sharing out houses by party members and cadres before the end of April. Party committees and Discipline Inspection Committees at all levels must earnestly carry out this instruction. They must waste no time to deal with the cases revealed by the people in which some people have violated discipline and law. Lenient treatment can be given to those people who give up their illegally occupied house before 1 July this year, and some of them can be excused from being punished. A deadline for eviction should be imposed on those people who persist in their mistakes and refuse to mend their ways, and severe punishment should be inflicted on them.

2. The evil trend of randomly felling trees must be resolutely stopped. Since the party central leadership and the State Council issued the urgent

instruction on stopping random tree-felling, through efforts made by party committees and governments at various levels, actions causing damage to forests in some places have been basically checked. Our present task is to continue to carry out effective measures and thoroughly eliminate this evil trend. Discipline Inspection Committees at all levels should help party committees, governments and relevant departments promptly deal with the cases involving party members and cadres who illegally destroy forests and violate discipline and law. They should also promptly examine and seriously treat party and government leaders who neglect their duties in implementing forest protection decrees and stopping the evil trend of destroying forests.

3. The evil trend of randomly issuing perquisites in cash and in kind and throwing lavish dinners and giving gifts and evil practices of extravagant spending of money and exploiting public office for private gains should all be resolutely checked. Provincial departments and all city, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and county authorities should, within the first 3 quarters of this year, examine problems in this area which involve leading cadres and relevant personnel of administrative organs, enterprises and institutions subordinate to them and adopt measures accordingly to correct these problems. It is necessary to strictly investigate and seriously deal with the prominent cases of great seriousness which have evoked deep resentment from the public. In particular, strict discipline measures must be imposed on those people who ignore warnings and deliberately violate discipline.

CSO: 4005/752

PARTY AND STATE

HUANG HUANG ADDRESSES ANHUI EDUCATIONAL MEETING

OW030446 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] The Provincial Educational Conference sponsored by the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee victoriously closed yesterday afternoon after a 7-day meeting. Members of the new leading group of the Provincial Party Committee Huang Huang, secretary [Shu Ji]; Yang Haibo, Wang Yuzhao, Yuan Zhen, Wang Guangyu and Shi Junjie, deputy secretaries [Fu Zhu Ji]; and Liu Guangcai, Su Fua and Lu Rongjiang, standing committee members, of the Provincial Party Committee attended the closing ceremony.

Huang Huang, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. After relaying the central leading comrades' instructions on the organization of Anhui's leading group, he dwelled on the issue of strengthening leadership over educational work. He said: Although Anhui has achieved significant achievements in its educational work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province's educational development is still highly incompatible with the needs in the current economic construction and falls far behind that of other provinces and what the state has demanded. As pointed out by the central leading comrades, this is primarily due to Anhui's underdeveloped educational and scientific work in addition to political factors. To change this situation and expedite the training of qualified personnel, party committees at all levels must consider education as an important task of strategic significance and handle this task energetically, firmly and thoroughly. Many comrades have urged the Provincial Party Committee to strengthen leadership over education. This is what we have decided to do. The Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government must work out a plan for developing Anhui's education.

Comrade Huang Huang said: Although there will be numerous difficulties in developing Anhui's education, there are also many favorable factors for this task. As long as we work hard, in a down-to-earth manner and not halfheartedly, we can certainly bring about fairly good results.

Comrade Huang Huang concluded: Today the conditions of secondary and primary schools in the rural areas are very poor. However, the teachers there are loyal to the party's educational cause and have been working very hard in educating our younger generation. Their spirit is commendable. We must salute the broad masses of teachers.

Comrade Su Yu made a summary speech at the meeting.

Study and discussion at the conference have heightened the representatives' understanding of the role of education in the four modernizations. They maintain that this relatively large educational conference sponsored by the Provincial Party Committee reflected the Provincial Party Committee's great attention to education and is an encouragement to all comrades working on the educational front in Anhui. They also pledge that they will certainly strive to carry out the guidelines set forth at the conference when they return to their original posts.

CSO: 4005/752

PARTY AND STATE

QINGHAI'S ZHAO HAIFENG SPEAKS ON PROVINCE'S TASKS

HK070131 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] In his report to the Sixth Qinghai Provincial Party Congress, Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: Our main tasks in the future are, under the guidance of the 12th Party Congress spirit, to unite the people of the whole province, mobilize all positive factors, take reform as the motive force and economic construction as the center, and continually strengthen the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng pointed out: At present the most important thing is to carry out reforms in accordance with the central arrangements in an all-round, systematic, resolute and orderly way, under leadership and with plans and measures. He said: In the next few years, we must vigorously carry out structural reform, streamline the organs, reduce the number of their staff, readjust their leadership groups and improve their efficiency. We must vigorously carry out reforms in the economic field, with the emphasis on reforms of the economic setup and management methods and technical transformation, to provide more inherent vitality for economic development. We must also carry out reforms of the cadre, labor and wages systems, science and technology, culture and education, public health and physical culture, journalism and publishing, and political and legal work.

In short, we must resolutely break through all old conventions, frameworks, concepts and work styles that hamper the development of productive force and social progress, clear away obstacles and open up the road for building the four modernizations. We must have full understanding of and make full spiritual preparations for this great issue, which is related to the success or failure of our cause.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng said in his report: We must strive to quadruple total annual value of industrial, agricultural and animal husbandry production by the end of the century, under the premise of continually improving economic results. He said: Our targets of endeavor are: Total annual output value should rise from 2.17 billion yuan in 1978 to about 8.6 billion yuan in the year 2000; and we should initially build up the province's bases for animal products, and for the salt and chemical, petroleum and non-ferrous metal industries. Having accomplished this target, the province's economic and social development will take a very great step forward. There will be great

development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries. Output of the light and textile industries and of daily necessities will show great increases. Great progress will be made in surveying and exploiting the province's major resources. We should strive to achieve basic self-sufficiency in grain and finance, self-sufficiency in meat, eggs and milk, doubling and redoubling of urban and rural incomes, and a great improvement in material and cultural living standards.

He said: In order to accomplish these targets, we must get a tight grasp of four focal points: agriculture and animal husbandry, resource exploitation, communications and transport, and science and education. These should lead forward the development of all economic construction.

CSO: 4005/752

PARTY AND STATE

DEEDS, NOT WORDS SAID IMPORTANT TO REFORM

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Liu Xueqiao [2692 7185 2890]: "Being Determined in Instituting Reforms Versus Maintaining the Present Situation"]

[Text] In opening up all kinds of newspapers, the wind of reform rises up to assail one's nostrils: industry is being reformed; commerce is being reformed; scientific and technological work is being reformed; education is also being reformed; and agriculture even more is at the forefront of reform, having taken the lead before all others.

This atmosphere of reform is warm and balmy, and makes one feel pure and fresh. At the moment, this atmosphere is already no longer merely like the sudden flourishing of verdant duckweed, but already has a certain amount of "force," the power of which cannot be withstood.

However, advocating reform and advocating the maintaining of the current situation have always gone hand in hand and, moreover, they have been in a constant state of conflict at every step along the way.

Do you not see how much order was brought out of chaos after the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee?! What great will power and stamina was required to smash through all kinds of resistance! Turning ahead the pages of history, are not all reforms, both large and small, like this? Not to mention the fact that the reform we want to carry out is a comprehensive, systematic reform covering every line of endeavor, every industry, and each and every aspect of things.

Reform is the requirement of the times, and the wish of the people. The broad masses of workers, peasants, and intellectuals are standing in the torrential tide of reform. However, there are always two sides to everything; those who are shaking their heads in the face of reform, and force of habit in the minds of a very large number of people, cannot but increase the difficulty of reform. Lu Xun deeply knew the difficulty of reform. He vividly and graphically coined a good many metaphors that throw light on this question. He said: "China has become too difficult to change. Even for the moving of a table or the refitting of a stove, it's almost as if blood were required and, moreover, even when there is blood, there is no certainty that one will be able to accomplish the

moving or refitting. If there is not a very big whip beating on her back, China itself is not willing to budge." The words of this revolutionary were spoken of the reforms taking place in the old China, and they are still completely applicable today or, at least, there is only a slight exaggeration. Yet it must still be acknowledged that this force of habit of sticking to the beaten path, this inertia of being "unwilling to budget" unless there is a "whip beating on the back" is still very deeply ingrained in the case of certain comrades. During the time when the peasants implemented the production responsibility system with such pioneering spirit, was there not also quite a clamor of resistance? And now, in the course of reforming organizational structures and reforming the economic system, is not the intensity of those who advocate maintaining the present situation also fierce? This is just as Comrade Mao Zedong expressed it: "the status quo and habit, tend to bind people's minds very tightly; even revolutionaries at times cannot avoid this."

Now that the torrent of reform had arisen, there will be fewer and fewer people who publicly advocate maintaining the present situation. However, compelled by the trend of the times, there will still be those who on the one hand talk a lot about reform and at the same time do everything they can to maintain the present situation. This is because it is easy to speak with the mouth, whereas to accomplish something in reality is difficult. Moreover, merely saying something cannot disturb one's sweet dreams or take away even a single small hair from one's body; if reform is actually implemented, however, would one be able to be as comfortable as before? And would anything be gained from it? Would anything be lost by it? This kind of question is capable of appearing in the course of reforming all lines of activity and all professions. For example, if you want to reform administrative organizational structures, and solve the problem of matters being awash in a sea of personnel, there will be the problem of those comrades who are accustomed to "a glass of clear tea, a smoke, and the newspaper, and withal--another day," and comfortably passing their days in this way, feeling that if reform is implemented they will never be this comfortable again. Furthermore, if we take the lid off the problem of "eating out of the same big pot" then those sluggards who muddle through their days and months doing sloppy work, achieve nothing but arguments and wrangling, and rely on their mouths to speak of the "superiority of the socialist system" will naturally not be able to continue muddling through in the same way. In the view of this kind of person, reform is naturally not as good as maintaining the present situation. If the winds of reform are forceful, he of course can shout a lot about it, but it will not be easy to get him to earnestly practice what he preaches and implement the reforms. We should make them understand that reform is an important matter that will affect the success or failure of the four modernizations, and the gains and losses of individuals that result from it are insignificant in comparison. Moreover, exactly what gains and losses are we talking about? It is also necessary to employ an accurate "view of gains and losses" to make distinctions. Thus, if we compute what is actually lost, it is individual satisfaction and comfort, and what is gained in return is the successful implementation of reform and all the good that will result from it. How could it not be really worth the price!

"To do everything one possibly can to maintain the current situation, while at the same time talking a lot about reform, and to consider oneself to be in the

process of creating a perfectly reformed enterprise, is actually the same as the method of advocating going swimming after having learned how to swim while lying in bed." This artistic and graphic passage of Lu Xun's embodies a deep materialist philosophy. To express it in our own words, we would say that a revolutionary in word only cannot change a mandate and one who speaks of military matters on paper cannot command troops. The essential formula for reform is to be brave in actual practice and earnestly practice what one preaches.

9634

CSO: 4005/681

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGXI RADIO NOTES PARTY DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS

HK170749 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Station commentary: "Leaders Must Take the Lead to Put Right the Party Work Style"]

[Excerpts] The regional conference of prefectural, city and county discipline inspection committee secretaries has called on the whole party to take action to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style as quickly as possible. How is this to be accomplished? Judging by the practice of correcting party work style in the past few years, the key lies in having the leaders take the lead.

In order to bring party spirit into play, it is essential to vigorously overcome factionalism. Factionalism is fundamentally opposed to proletarian party spirit. Factionalism grew malignantly during the cultural revolution, and certain party members and cadres still have factionalist ideas. This is detrimental to stability and unity. We must unify our thinking with the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and the spirit of the relevant central documents, and resolutely act according to the principles of party spirit. Leading cadres must take the lead in bringing party spirit into play and overcoming factionalism.

At present there is serious weakness and laxity in certain party organizations. They take no action at all in the face of gravely unhealthy practices. Some leadership cadres are filled with misgivings over grasping party work style and fear to offend people. This is a gravely liberalist and Philistine work style. It is a major reason why unhealthy practices have not been corrected over such a long time. This year, the party organizations at all levels must tackle the elimination of weakness and laxity as an important issue in building the leadership groups.

CSO: 4005/752

PARTY AND STATE

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INTELLECTUALS ADMONISHED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 83 p 2

/Commentary by Yang Jilan /2799 7139 1526/: "'Conquering the Country' and 'Ruling the Country'"

/Text/ "We conquer the country; the intellectuals just rule the country." This has been an expression heard most recently.

Comrades who hold such a view seek to differentiate the intellectuals from "us," who "have conquered the country." This obviously does not correspond to historical facts. In the history of the Chinese revolution, were not those well-known, meritorious revolutionary leaders in possession of both advanced ideas and erudite knowledge? Among our revolutionary ranks, many comrades from worker and peasant backgrounds have, through education by the party and training in practice, become intellectuals worthy of that name, and just as many intellectuals have thrown away their pens and picked up their guns--haven't they, too, become core elements of our revolution? The flowers of victory of the Chinese revolution have been jointly watered by the blood and sweat of hundreds and thousands of workers, peasants, and intellectuals. It is a "leftist" prejudice deviating from historical facts to exclude intellectuals from "our" ranks.

In the minds of those who hold the above view, there are two equations: Conquering the country = planting trees; ruling the country = enjoying the coolness /underneath those trees/. According to this line of thinking, intellectuals, in "ruling the country," really get a bargain. This, in essence, reflects on their part a lack of the concept of willingly becoming the public servants of society. Conquering the country is difficult, of course, but ruling the country is not easy, either. The construction of the four modernizations, in particular, is a great undertaking never dealt with by our predecessors; it is a brand new world. Opening up this new world, like overthrowing the "three big mountains" and liberating the whole of China, is full of struggles, hardships, and obstacles; it requires us to break through brambles and thorns and pave a road of brightness with the fighting posture of pioneers. In this sense, so-called "ruling the country" is actually "conquering the country" under new historical conditions. It simply won't do to "conquer the country" in this manner without intellectuals.

Today's China is the people's world; it depends on the 1 billion people for its management and its construction. The new constitution passed by the Fifth Session of the Fifth People's Congress clearly prescribes: Enterprises of socialist construction must rely on workers, peasants, and intellectuals and unite all forces that can be united. In his lifetime, Premier Zhou proposed forming a brotherly alliance between workers, peasants, and intellectuals. The people's world requires such a brotherly alliance to rule it, and only by selecting from their midst a large contingent of fine representatives to execute the people's power, to manage our country, can we rule this country with stability.

Today, an important question we face is paying attention to overcoming our feelings of being unwilling to trust, to depend, and to attach importance to using the intellectuals, and /to overcoming/ our erroneous tendency to look down upon knowledge, thinking that even without scientific and cultural knowledge we can still lead the construction of the four modernizations. Let us daringly elevate to leadership posts at all levels a new generation of both virtuous and talented, able-bodied and strong persons with various types of professional knowledges.

9255

CSO: 4005/689

PARTY AND STATE

STRICT PARTY MEMBER QUALIFICATIONS REQUIREMENT URGED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 83 p 4

/Commentary by Wang Jinbiao /3769 6855 6977/ and Lin Wanjin /2651 5502 6855/"
"Only by Being Strict Can We Be Sure of Becoming Qualified"/

/Text/ The new party constitution has imposed even higher and stricter demands on our party members and party cadres. This is required by our current situation and is a requirement for realizing the party's tasks. We know that only by going through sustained hammering and refinement under high temperature can iron ore become fine steel. A communist must follow the demands made by the party constitution to strictly train and test himself before he can become a qualified vanguard warrior of the proletariat.

The great majority of our party members and party cadres are usually capable of following the party constitution's strict prescriptions in making demands on themselves and are usually qualified or fairly qualified. But we also need not avoid mentioning that some of our party members do not exhibit a purity of party character or uprightness in their workstyle. They deviate from the masses, and some even fail to withstand the influence and corrosion of the ideas of the exploitative classes and thereby become degenerate and change qualitatively. In response to such a situation, the new party constitution imposes even stricter demands on our party members and party cadres. These demands are clearly prescribed in Chapter I and Chapter VI of the party constitution. Generally speaking, we must be "special" on the one hand, and we must not be so special on the other hand. A communist must have communist consciousness and communist ideals and beliefs. He must serve the people wholeheartedly, not mind sacrificing all he possesses individually, and struggle for the communist cause throughout his life. As Stalin said, a communist is made of special material. This so-called special nature lies precisely here. This special nature can be attained only by meeting strict demands. On the other hand, a communist must at all times remain forever just an ordinary person; he must maintain forever his incumbent character as one of the toiling people and a public servant who has only the duty to serve the people wholeheartedly, with no right to take advantage of the state or advantage of the masses by utilizing his office and power. In response to the characteristic of our party as the party in power, the party constitution also imposes strict demands on this "lack of special status" on our part. If

we should resort to seeking special privileges in this regard, we would lose our status as qualified party members. Being strict is a prerequisite for becoming qualified; without strictness, we cannot speak of being qualified. Becoming qualified is the inevitable result of being strict; failing to become qualified means an absence of an effort to meet strict requirements.

The party constitution is the norm of conduct for the whole party. Comrades of the whole party should regularly check themselves according to the criteria prescribed by the party constitution, and strictly inspect themselves so as to give shape to the strict requirements through the party and strengthen the trend for self-cultivation. Let us endeavor to train ourselves to become qualified party members in practice.

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CSO: 4005/689

PARTY AND STATE

GOOD RESULTS FROM PARTY SCHOOL TRAINING CLASS REPORTED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 83 p 1

/Report: "Eleventh Rotational Training Class of Provincial Party School Carries Out Reform in Teaching and Achieves Good Results; Rotational Training Class for the Fourth Term Cadres of the Party School of Organs Under the Direct Jurisdiction of the Provincial Government Comes to a Close"

/Text/ The 11th-term rotational training class of the provincial party committee party school came to a close on 1 February. The rotational training class this term adopted reforms such as the single-subject teaching schedule, the restoration of closed-book examinations, the carrying out of graduation appraisals, etc., and it achieved good results. On the basis of studying the 12th Party Congress documents, members of the whole class took advanced study in the principles of Marxist philosophy. The average grade they received from the examination was 84.5

This team's rotational training class got underway last October. Those who participated in the study included 191 leading cadres at the division level and above in the departments and bureaus of the province, various regions (municipalities), and provincial units. Compared to the earlier terms, the rotational training class this term carried out some reforms in the way of regularizing the training of cadres. The first of these was to pay attention to transferring selectively the relatively younger comrades with a higher level of culture; the members of this class so selected had an average age of 52, with those under 50 making up 43 percent of the total. Those with a senior middle school cultural level and above made up 70 percent; among them, 57 were of university or college level. The second reform was to change the past approach of studying several subjects simultaneously and learning a little bit of each. During this term, on the basis of studying the 12th Party Congress documents, only one subject was taught, so that everyone studied the principles of Marxist philosophy more systematically. The third reform was to change the practice that had prevailed in the past whereby everyone had studied more or less and those who had done better or worse were viewed as being in the "common pot." /This time/ a closed-book examination was held, as were study appraisals. Those who passed the examination were given diplomas. Thus the members of the class reacted very well as a whole. They exerted a very significant promotive role in study.

The provincial party committee paid a great deal of attention to this term's rotational training class. When the training got started, Gao Hu /7559 5170/ a standing committee member of the provincial party committee, came to the gathering to deliver a speech. During the period of study, the organizational department of the provincial party committee assigned a work team to be stationed with the class so as to carry out investigation and study and evaluate the cadres involved. At the commencement ceremony, Provincial Party Committee Secretary Cheng Xu /4453 1645/ came to the gathering to deliver a speech. (Lai Changxian /6351 2490 6343/)

The fourth-term cadres of the party school or organs under the direct jurisdiction of the provincial government held its commencement ceremony yesterday.

The rotational training class this term lasted nearly 4 months. Those who participated in the study were 175 cadres at the section level in organs under the direct jurisdiction of the provincial government. Members of the class did relatively well in adhering to the approach of linking theory to practice and uniting a rather systematic study of the principles of Marxist philosophy and the philosophical ideas of Chairman Mao with the study of the 12th Party Congress documents, the new constitution, the "5 June Regulations," and so forth. They likewise did rather well in demonstrating the "spirit of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College" by insisting on having their room and board at home and going as a group to the provincial party school to attend the lectures, as well as carrying out self-study and discussion by small teams. When their study came to a close, a final examination was given, with everyone's work individually appraised and single-subject graduation certificates issued accordingly. This served to explore a preliminary experience for better implementing the Party Central Committee's directives on how the rotational training of our cadres should be institutionalized and regularized from now on. (Ruixing /3843 5281/ and Xiuqin /0208 0530/)

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CSO: 4005/689

PARTY AND STATE

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR STATE ORGAN WORKERS

HK291321 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] With the approval of the provincial people's government, the views of the provincial personnel bureau on establishing and putting on a sound basis the system of personal responsibility for the work personnel of state administrative organs have been transmitted. State organs at all levels are required to strengthen leadership, take vigorous measures to establish as quickly as possible the system of personal responsibility for the work personnel of such organs and, in the course of practice, constantly consolidate and perfect it.

The document points out that establishing and putting on a sound basis the system of personal responsibility for the work personnel of state organs is an important factor in carrying out structural reform well and is an important measures for improving the work style of state organs, creating a new situation in the work of state organs and enhancing efficiency. Leading comrades at all levels must set an example, take the lead in establishing the system of personal responsibility and serve as models to others.

The document emphasizes that after establishing the system of personal responsibility, state organs at all levels must take effective and feasible measures to implement the system. For instance, they must establish examination and assessment groups to assess regularly or whenever necessary the situation in implementing the system of personal responsibility with the examination, rewarding and punishing of the work personnel of state organs. Through examination, assessment and comparison, they must promptly commend and reward those who perform their duties seriously and achieve outstanding results. They must immediately criticize and educate those who seriously neglect their duties and even take disciplinary action against them.

CSO: 4005/752

PARTY AND STATE

NEW GANSU CPC LEADERSHIP DESCRIBED

OW251435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 25 Mar 83

[By reporter Ge Xiangxian]

[Text] Lanzhou, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--With approval of the CPC Central Committee, a new leading body of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee has been formed. The Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee has been reduced from 16 to 11 members, and the number of secretaries has been reduced from 10 to 4. Li Ziqi is secretary [Shu Ji 2579 6068]; Chen Guangyi [7115 0342 3015], Liu Bing and Jia Zhijie [6328 1807 2638] are deputy secretaries [Fu Shu Ji 0479 2579 6068]; and in addition to the comrades mentioned above, the Standing Committee members also include Ma Zuling [7456 4371 7227] (Hui nationality), Wang Jintang [3769 6855 1016], Wang Zhanchang [3769 0594 2490], Lin Bin [2621 1755], Ge Shiyong, Guo Hongchao and Lu Kejian [4151 0344 0313] (Zang nationality).

The extent of the readjustment of the leading body of the Gansu Provincial Party Committee is rather extensive. More than a half of the Standing Committee members were newly-selected in the current readjustment or appointed not very long ago. Their average age is 56. The average age of the secretary and deputy secretaries is 54.3. Li Ziqi has a secondary vocational school education and has studied abroad. All three deputy secretaries have a college-level education.

The current readjustment of the leading body of the Gansu Provincial Party Committee was subject to full deliberations, and the scope of cadre selection was quite broad. Li Ziqi was formerly director of the Provincial Department of Light Industry and had already been appointed a deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee before the current readjustment. Chen Guangyi was formerly vice chairman of the Provincial Planning Commission, and Jia Zhijie was formerly director of the Lanzhou Petrochemical Machinery Plant and deputy secretary of its party committee.

CSO: 4005/752

PARTY AND STATE

ZHAO HAIFENG ON PARTY BUILDING, REFORMS

HK090408 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Comrade Zhao Haifeng said in his report at the Sixth Provincial Party Congress: Party organizations at all levels must strengthen party building and become strong party cores that resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies, unite as one, and can lead the masses to create a new situation.

He said: The key to achieving fundamental turns for the better in the financial and economic situation, social atmosphere and party work style in the next 5 years lies in accomplishing a fundamental turn for the better in party work style; and the key to this lies in having the leading organs and cadres taking the lead and setting a good example. The leading cadres at all levels must act in an exemplary way, ensure their words and deeds match, and dare to grasp, tackle and wage struggle against all unhealthy tendencies and violations of law and discipline. By taking the lead and daring to grasp these things, the party committees at all levels will be able to fully mobilize and launch the masses; problems then will not be hard to solve.

He said: In rectifying the party, we must grasp ideological education as the cardinal link. While doing this, we must carry out organizational rectification in a serious and cautious way. We must register the party members and, in strict compliance with the new party Constitution's regulations, expel from the party those members who still fail to meet the standards after being educated, or else advise them to leave the party. The Provincial CPC Committee's departments concerned and the prefectural, city and county CPC committees must seriously organize party rectification pilot projects, to gain experience and make ideological and organizational preparations for all-round party rectification.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng said when speaking on doing a good job in structural and cadre system reforms: The first stage of work in the structural reform of the provincial-level party and government organs in Qinghai has now been basically completed. Beginning in the second quarter of the year, while continuing to complete the tasks of the first stage, we should carry out structural reforms in the prefectures and cities and at county and commune levels. The party committees at all levels must carry out this work right to the end

in a resolute and orderly way in accordance with the arrangements of the central committee.

He said: The most important issue in structural reform is to assign the leadership groups at all levels in accordance with the demands for revolutionization, younger age, better education and more specialization and the principle of ability and political integrity, and affect the cooperation of new and old cadres and replacement of old by new. We must enhance understanding, emancipate our minds, do our work well, speed up the pace, and strive to take still greater strides in transforming the cadre rank in these four ways in the next 2 or 3 years.

He said: By carrying out this structural reform, we should ensure that not less than one-third of members of leadership groups at and above county-level have educational standards of senior secondary school or higher. We must attach importance to selecting and promoting minority-nationality cadres and women cadres. We must also assign a certain number of people outside the party to the leadership groups. In connection with the readjustment and assignment of the leadership groups, we must seriously do a good job in clearing out the people of three categories. People who rose to power through rebelling, people with gravely factionalist ideas, beaters, smashers and looters, and people who oppose the central line since the Third Plenary Session and those who have committed grave violations of law and discipline absolutely cannot be regarded as candidates for selection and promotion. Such people who are already in the leadership groups must be resolutely dismissed.

CSO: 4005/752

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG OFFICIAL STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

HK040333 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Excerpts] At present, the key to further promoting all reforms lies in seriously doing a good job in ideological and political work and eliminating leftist ideological influence and other ideological obstacles. The participants in the provincial ideological and political work conference unanimously held this view after 7 days of discussion and study.

This conference was held from 25 to 31 March. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo spoke on 30 March. Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member Yang Yingbin attended and presided. Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department Director Chen Yueping delivered a summation.

Comrade Lin Ruo cited the facts of how profound changes have taken place in the mental outlook and ideological understanding of cadres inside and outside the party and of the masses since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, effectively spurring reforms and developments in all fields, to expound in detail on the importance of the party's ideological and political work. He pointed out: Political work is the lifeline of economic and all other work. He also analyzed in theory and practice the erroneous concepts of those who hold that ideological and political work is an empty and soft task and that ideological and political work is unnecessary while we are promoting modernization.

On the question of how to strengthen ideological and political work while carrying out reforms, he cited the joy of the masses after the institution in the province of the system of contracted with payment linked to output in rural Guangdong and the misgivings of the cadres at that time, who had to be pushed along by the masses, to show that reform would certainly encounter all kinds of ideological obstacles. He said: We must do a really good job in ideological and political work.

He stressed in particular: Guangdong borders Hong Kong and Macao and has opened up more to the outside world. The corrosion caused in our province, especially among young people, by decadent bourgeois ideology is more prominent than in interior provinces. Our anticorrosion tasks in ideological and political work are therefore particularly heavy.

CSO: 4005/752

PARTY AND STATE

CAMPAIGN TO LEARN FROM LEI FENG LAUNCHED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Learn From Lei Feng to Initiate a New Style"]

[Text] March this year is the 20th anniversary of the launching of learn-from-Lei Feng activities by the people of our country. During these 20 years, because the spirit of Lei Feng possesses a brilliance of the times that cannot be obliterated, because of the promptings and appeals by Mao Zedong and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation; and especially after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, because of the party's and the government's vigorous proposals; in spite of the twists and turns experienced by the learn-from-Lei Feng activities, tremendous results have still been obtained. The name and spirit of Lei Feng have become synonymous with goodness, nobleness, ordinary-yet-greatness, and have become a strong force in encouraging people in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. March of this year is our country's second "People's Decorum and Countesy Month." Learning from Comrade Lei Feng is an important part of the "Decorum and Courtesy Month" activities.

In order to learn from Comrade Lei Feng, one must first learn the spirit of Comrade Lei Feng. And what is the spirit of Lei Feng? To summarize in one sentence, it is the radiating spirit of communism. Everyone knows that the communist spirit of Comrade Lei Feng was not empty or abstract ideas, but it ran through and was embodied in his words and actions in a concrete and practical way. For example, he had a boundless love and unswerving loyalty for our party, our homeland and our socialist system, and he was filled with zeal and the warmth of spring towards the people, comrades, and others in general. In his career and work, he was very hardworking, and struggled arduously; he was not afraid of difficulty, and was bold in making sacrifices. He was happy in the line of work he happened to be, and was expert in it. All of this is ample to show that he persisted in the party principles of the proletarian class, that he realized the lofty idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, and that he possessed the admirable ideals of and firm faith in communism, and struggled for them tirelessly. He understood most the value and significance of human life, and truly established the communist view of life. Therefore, we can say that the spirit of Lei Feng is the spirit of communism, and is the spirit of our times. Learning from Comrade Lei Feng is to greatly carry forward the communist spirit of Comrade Lei Feng.

The spirit of Lei Feng is a product of our great times. Our times need the great spirit of Lei Feng. Since the founding of our party, the entire party, under the guidance of the communist ideological system, has led the people of the entire country to carry forward the communist spirit, bravely struggling, and not fearing sacrifice, and has begun to greatly put into practice the forward surging communist movement and achieved the brilliant victory of today. As history enters into the eighties, the party leadership has planned the great goal of constructing a modern, highly democratic, and highly civilized powerful socialist state. It should be said that this is a major step in our march towards the great goal of communism; it is a necessary result of the past half century and a road which had to be taken in order for the communist movement of our country to progress forward. Just as history has already shown, were it not for the carrying forward of the communist spirit in past times of revolutionary struggle, we would not have been able to press victoriously forward; so today, without a doubt, more than at any other time, it is even more necessary, as the entire party and the people of the entire country are thoroughly creating a new situation in socialist modern construction, to carry forward the communist spirit. And to carry forward the communist spirit, it is extremely necessary to thoroughly carry out learn-from-Lei Feng activities. This is a demand of our times; it is a necessity in the comprehensive ushering in of a new situation in modern socialist construction.

Today, we move a step ahead in launching the learn-from-Lei Feng activities. There is no mistaking what its realistic aim is. It should be recognized that after the smashing of the "Gang of Four," especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the spiritual look of our party and the masses of people has experienced a very gratifying change. But we must still look at some problems that need to be solved. For example, some comrades, because they have been influenced by the 10 years of turmoil, along with corrupting inroads made by capitalist ideology, when faced with the great work of the party and the people, either lose the character and far-reaching ideals that a communist party member ought to have, forgetting the one party goal; and view being selfless and happy to help others as an extreme-leftist thing; or they lack the high sense of responsibility of being masters of the country, and are not able to properly handle the relations between country, the collective and the individual. They seek only individual gain, and are not willing to make any extra contributions; or they may engage in a vulgar sort of "human relations," resorting to boasting, flattery and touting, ruining the general mood of the party and the general mood of society; or they may be content to be unprofessional, not aspiring to advance, seeking ease and comfort, frittering and chattering their days away. These, in the final analysis, are expressions of a lack of communist ideology, morals, values and workstyle. If this kind of problem is not solved, it will unquestionably influence the smooth progress of each reform, the turn for the better in party workstyle and the general mood of society, and the construction of material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization. And it is Comrade Lei Feng, who established a brilliant example for us as regards the party, the people, work, life, comrades, himself, and a whole series of other issues, with his lofty communist ideology and principles. In thoroughly carrying out the learn-from-Lei Feng activities, not only can one directly absorb nourishment

from the Lei Feng spirit, get encouragement and receive strength; but the activities can also help us to start a new upsurge of learning from all heroic model individuals, and thus cause the communist spirit to press forward even more, to enter more profoundly into the hearts of the people, and converge into an immeasurable powerful force, providing an impetus for our flourishing socialist construction.

In thoroughly carrying out the learn-from-Lei Feng activities, the key issue is raising the understanding of leading comrades at various levels, fully emphasizing and strengthening the organization leadership, and also giving full play to the function of exemplary models in taking the lead to press forward. One must by no means think that this matter of learning from Lei Feng is only for the Communist Youth League, something that belongs in the schools, or something for elementary school pupils, having nothing to do with oneself; it must rather be seen that this is a matter of the entire party and the people of the entire country; it concerns everyone and everyone is a part of it. All groups of people should give full play to the actions that they should be taking. The great masses of cadres, no matter whether they are from city, town, country or village; whether they are male, female, old or young; all should conscientiously learn from Lei Feng and be a Lei Feng type. The learn-from-Lei Feng activities should stand out in the "Decorum and Courtesy Month" activities, and be combined with the campaign to learn from the advanced achievements of Zhang Haidi [1728 3189 6611], and be combined with learning from all advanced models. In this way, we can make the "Decorum and Courtesy Month" activities vivid and dramatic, and converge into a powerful current stressing decorum and of learning to advance. In the development of the learn-from-Lei Feng activities, from when they were led by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries 20 years ago to today, we have accumulated much rich experience. We should sum up and draw lessons from this experience so that the learn-from-Lei Feng activities will reach new heights. Let us adapt to the demands of the times, taking advantage of the "East Wind" (driving force of the revolution) of the second "People's Decorum and Courtesy Month" activities to make the launching of the learn-from-Lei Feng activities even more grand and spectacular, solid, profound and lasting, and fruitful.

12326

CSO: 4005/684

PARTY AND STATE

PARTICIPATION IN 'COURTESY MONTH' ACTIVITIES URGED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 83 p 1

[Article: "Solid Work Yields Outstanding Results"]

[Text] The activities for 1983's "people's civility and courtesy month" have begun. In the course of these activities, leading comrades at various levels must do their work in a down-to-earth way and achieve outstanding results.

We communists must stress real results in everything we do. The "people's civility and courtesy month" activities being launched are activities in which countless numbers of people take part in to strive to change prevailing habits and customs and reform the society's communism practices, with even more emphasis on achieving actual results. In checking to see whether the "people's civility and courtesy month" activities have been well launched, the main thing will be to determine the following: Have people's patriotism and communist ideological awareness been heightened? Have their attitude towards their work, their attitude towards labor in general, and their attitude towards service improved? Have prevailing customs in society, order in society, and public security made a turn for the better? Has the work of making the urban and rural environments sanitary, greener, and more attractive made progress? These will be the main standards by which we will determine whether or not the "people's civility and courtesy month" activities have achieved outstanding results.

From what do outstanding results derive? They derive from solid, down-to-earth work. We communists place the greatest emphasis on actual practice. In actual practice, one must do work and one must do actual deeds. Only by doing work in a down-to-earth manner and accomplishing real tasks, can benefits or achievements come about. Relying on a lot of talk, exerting effort to achieve an empty reputation, and practicing formalism, cannot yield good results. In the course of the "people's civility and courtesy month" activities, what should we rely upon to rouse people's revolutionary spirit, strengthen the feeling of their "three warm affections," and heighten their ideological and moral level? We can rely upon immersing ourselves in engaging in patriotic and communist education and, in a down-to-earth way, organizing and launching activities to emulate Lei Feng and other advanced individuals. What should we rely upon to do a good job of providing fine service? We can rely on immersing ourselves in engaging in education in professional virtue, and implanting the ideology of serving the people wholeheartedly. What should we rely upon to do a good job of bringing about excellent order? We can rely upon strengthening the

management of sanitation and hygiene work, implementing responsibility systems for sanitation, and doing a good job in the basic-level construction of public hygiene facilities. And we can rely upon planting trees and building forests and planting grass and flowers, thereby "greening" and beautifying the environment. Only by doing the work in these areas in a solid, down-to-earth manner, with outstanding results, can the activities of the "people's civility and courtesy month" themselves achieve outstanding results.

Comrade Mao Zedong said many times that we must not expend effort to obtain an empty reputation, be able to accomplish real tasks, do the utmost to avoid empty talk, and engage in actual work. We hope that all of our cadres, party and Youth League members, workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, students, and people living in residential areas, in the course of the activities of the "people's civility and courtesy month," will, in a down-to-earth manner and successfully strive to realize a fundamental improvement in the social atmosphere in order to build socialist spiritual civilization, and do more good things, enabling "the five stresses, four beauties, and three warm affections" to become the order of the day.

9634

CSO: 4005/681

PARTY AND STATE

JINAN LAUNCHES 'COURTESY MONTH' ACTIVITIES

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Feb 83 p 1

[Article: "Provincial and Jinan Municipal Party and Political Leading Comrades Go Deeply Into the Grassroots Level: Together With the People Promote 'Decorum and Courtesy Month' Activities"]

[Text] Yesterday (26) afternoon, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, provincial People's Congress standing committee, provincial people's government, provincial Political Consultative Conference and the City of Jinan were divided into nine lines of action to go into the grassroots level to participate with the people in the "Decorum and Courtesy Month" activities, to listen to their ideas, understand their situations, and supervise and encourage everyone to base this year's "People's Decorum and Courtesy Month" activities on the "People's Decorum and Courtesy Month" activities launched last year, and to make them even more thorough, solid and fruitful.

At 2:30 p.m., the provincial CPC committee secretary, Su Yiran [5685 3015 3595], standing committee member Lin Ping [2651 5493], provincial governor Zheng Zijiu [6774 1311 0036], municipal CPC committee secretary Wei Jianyi [7614 1017 3015], and other leading comrades, enthusiastically came to the Xinmeicun Restaurant in Jinan's New Market. After listening to the reports of the Central Municipal District Catering Service Company, the responsible people and chefs of the restaurant, and service personnel, they showed satisfaction at their implementation of the management contract responsibility system, at their quality of service, and at the noticeable change that had taken place in their economic efficiency. Comrade Su Yiran was constantly adding his own comments while listening to the reports, and discussed and studied with everybody the new situation and problems which had arisen since implementation of the management contract responsibility system. He urged everyone to continue doing a good job at administering the management contract responsibility system. In a restaurant like Xinmeicun, besides managing it well, there are also other restaurants to be taken care of. In this way, the problem of lack of adequate space at the restaurant is solved; the spirit of communism is also furthered; other restaurants are helped towards having good management, and this all is also a help in socialist construction. After the informal discussions, provincial and municipal leading comrades came to the Huimin Restaurant in New Market, and inquired about their management and service situation.

Chairman of the provincial People's Congress standing committee Zhao Lin [6392 2651], lieutenant provincial governor Zu Leijian [1776 7191 0256], provincial Political Consultative Conference vice chairmen Tian Haishan [3944 3189 1472] and Wang Liang [3769 0081], and the municipal People's Congress standing committee chairman Zhang Jun [1728 7486], and other leading comrades, came to the Lixia area Quanchenglu subdistrict office and held informal discussions with the area party and political responsible comrades, and responsible people of pertinent departments. Later, they came to the neighborhood committee of Nanbei Lishanjie, and checked out the conditions "within the boundary of 14 neighborhoods." Comrade Zhao Lin said happily, "You have done outstanding work. Your experience is worth passing on to others. We hope that you continue to exert your efforts in the direction of serving the people, and to do your job even better, and make a new contribution towards the building up of spiritual civilization."

After provincial CPC committee secretary Qin Hezhen [4440 0735 3791], provincial People's Congress standing committee vice chairman Yang Jieren [2799 0094 0086] and leading comrades of the City of Jinan came to the Jinan Diesel Engine Factory, they first visited the exhibition room and three workshops: the general assembly, large parts and small-to-medium parts workshops. Later they called together pertinent cadres, and staff and worker representatives to attend an informal discussion. Comrade Qin Hezhen encouraged everybody to continue their enthusiasm, to go all out to do an even better, more solid job on this year's "People's Decorum and Courtesy Month" activities, to make a new breakthrough in production, and to aspire towards getting a gold medal for product quality.

Provincial CPC committee secretary Li Zichao [2621 1311 6389], standing committee member Zhao Feng [6392 1496], provincial People's Congress standing committee vice chairman Zhu Benzhen [4281 2609 2973], provincial lieutenant governor Ding Fangming [0002 2455 2494] and other leading comrades came to Tikoulu Elementary School and listened to reports by the responsible people of the CYL Municipal Party committee, Tikoulu Elementary School and the municipal Second Light Industry Bureau CYL Party committee, on the state of affairs of the launching of decorum and courtesy activities among young people. Provincial and municipal leading comrades hope that everybody will continue to work hard to make this year's "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" activities go even better. Young people are to assume the role of being models, striving for even greater achievements. Soon afterwards, the provincial and municipal leading comrades visited the Honglingjin Wenminglu ("Red Scarf Culture Road"), and also visited the homes of the retired old cadres who have been served by youth for many years, and of the childless, elderly people "enjoying the five guarantees," to pay their respects.

Provincial and municipal leading comrades Li Zhen [2621 2182], Gao Qiyun [7559 0796 7189], Wang Jinshan [3769 6855 1472], Li Chang'an [2621 2490 1344], Xu Jianchun [1776 1696 2504], Wang Zhongyin [3769 5883 7299], Wang Baomin [3769 0202 3046], Song Yimin [1345 0001 3046], Zhang Jingtao [1728 2417 3614], Zhu Qimin [4281 1142 3046], Liu Zhongqian [0491 5883 0467], Zhou Xingfu [6650 2502 1133], Li Sijing [2621 1835 2417], Zhang Weicen [1728 5588 1478], Li Yuanrong [2621 0955 2837] and others went separately to the

provincial People's Hospital, Jinan Kuangshan Fertilizer Factory, Jinan Department Store, Jinan Train Station, Jinan City Public Bus Company, and, together with the people, participated in the Decorum and Courtesy activities, held informal discussions and conducted inspections and gave guidance on how to provide high quality service, have good order and an excellent environment, and how to energetically launch learn-from-Lei Feng activities and emulate-the-advanced activities.

12326

CSO: 4005/684

PARTY AND STATE

CADRES URGED TO HEIGHTEN IDEOLOGICAL AWARENESS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Yi Ping [0001 1627]: "System and Awareness"]

[Text] Whenever there is discussion of improper practices within the party or all kinds of corrupt practices in society, many people tend to lay the blame on the fact that our system is not perfect. Some people even place their hopes for the rectification of improper practices and the elimination of corrupt practices in the establishment, perfection, and reform of the system. This kind of understanding is not comprehensive enough.

To be sure, the establishment of a healthy, definite system of rules and regulations is necessary. Without rules, there would be no standards. However, there are two aspects to the existence of any matter. If one stresses only system, and not people's awareness, then even a better system will be nothing more than empty words on paper. Just think, without a high degree of communist awareness, without patriotism, internationalism, and a sense of self-sacrifice, how would Dong Cunrui [5516 1317 3843] have been able to hold up the satchel charge with his hands? How would Huang Jiguang [7806 4949 0342] have been able to plug up the cannon barrel with his body? How would Lu Shicai [0712 0013 2088] have been able to return to the front, though suffering from cancer? How would Zhao Chune [6392 2504 1230] have been able, though nearing death, to think of nothing but the work in coal mines? All of these instances are manifestations of their lofty sense of ideological awareness, and were not due to the restrictions imposed by any system. It was specifically due to the fact that they had a high degree of awareness that they were able to sacrifice everything--even their lives--for the motherland, the people, and the cause of the party.

Our party has all along placed the greatest emphasis on the enlightenment of the masses and the heightening of their ideological awareness. The victory of our Chinese Revolution was a case in which the party led and mobilized countless numbers of workers, peasants and intellectuals to heighten their awareness, so that they would never again be slaves, or work like horses for the landlords and capitalists; rather, they organized themselves, smashed their iron shackles, struggled, marched forward, and finally overthrew the "Three Great Mountains" and established the new China. Today, if we want to rectify improper practices, eliminate corrupt practices in society, and proceed

successfully with the four modernizations, it will also be necessary, first of all, for us to heighten the ideological awareness of the broad masses of party members and people.

In his report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that in order for us to heighten the ideological awareness of all the members of society we must engage in communist ideological education, the main content and most important aspect of which is revolutionary ideals, virtue, and discipline. We are confident that party organizations at various levels need only adopt effective measures and go through all possible channels to step up education of the broad masses in communist ideals, virtues, and discipline, and in particular use communist ideology to educate each and every party member and cadre, so as to enable them to fully understand the following: that party members are supposed to be guiding the masses in the practice of communism and the building of the four modernizations; that cadres are the public servants of the people; how important the exemplary role of cadres and party members is for influencing the masses; and how improper practices can seriously dampen the revolutionary ardor and enthusiasm of the masses. In this, the key lies in first of all heightening the awareness of the vanguard ranks. As long as the broad masses of party members and cadres clearly understand these issues, and their awareness of them is heightened, then not only will everyone self-consciously cease to engage in improper practices, but they will also through their own exemplary deeds, motivate, influence, and educate the broad masses so as to make them aware as well. In this way the improper practices will be rectified, the bad atmosphere and corrupt practices existing in society--anarchism, harming others to benefit oneself, harming the public welfare for self-enrichment, loving leisure and hating work, thinking only about money--will also gradually be overcome, and our party work style and the social atmosphere will definitely realize a fundamental improvement in the near future.

9634

CSO: 4005/681

PARTY AND STATE

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED CADRES ASSUME LEADERSHIP POSTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Li Rongkun [2621 2837 3824] and Li Chaoyuan [2621 0340 0337]:
"Renqiu Selects a Large Group of Young and Middle-aged Cadres"]

[Text] The Renqiu County, Hebei Province CPC Committee has promoted a large group of well-trained young and middle-aged cadres to leadership posts. In the past year and more, 156 young and middle-aged cadres throughout the county have taken on leadership duties in county offices, and in sections, bureaus and communes. Of this number, 126, or over 80 percent are graduates of universities or vocational schools.

After this group of educated and intelligent young and middle-aged cadres assumed leadership posts at various levels, the composition of the cadre ranks was changed and full play was given to intelligence and wisdom. On the agricultural front, new technology and new superior varieties were rapidly promoted; on the industrial front, enterprise management was improved, economic results were improved and new technology and new products appeared in large groups.

The development of the breeding industry in this county has never been rapid. After the animal husbandry specialist Wang Shaochen [3769 4801 5256] was promoted to deputy director of the county's diversification office he devoted his efforts to stressing breeding. He and an office worker went into the villages and conducted some research and summarized and disseminated the experience of one household which had become prosperous through raising poultry and in a year's time this had grown to 149 households and 3 dadui. This project alone increased the commune members' income by over 170,000 yuan.

8226

CSO: 4005/627

PARTY AND STATE

INDIVIDUALS ENCOURAGED TO STOP 'WRANGLING'

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 83 p 8

[Article by Shu Zhan [5289 1455]: "On Wrangling"]

[Text] When I heard that the practice of wrangling had afflicted the handling and shipping of ducks I was pained by the harm that wrangling caused. In many places wrangling has become a cancer, a "new weapon" or "martial art"--another martial art in addition to the eighteen. There are wranglings between upper levels and lower levels; between different departments; between this person and that person; and between this group and that group...they check each other, they push each other, they kick each other, they stifle each other, they butt each other, and they wrangle without end.

I am concerned that this might become a pseudo-science--"the study of wrangling." If you say that wrangling is a kind of practice then it will definitely give rise to the "wranglist." These "specialists" gain advantages from minor to major wrangling and short to long wrangling, and discipline their "will" and increase their "ability" in wrangling.

In all weak and lax places there are bound to be wranglists. Every place where bureaucratism is severe these "specialists" are particularly active and wrangle flourishingly and in large numbers. Wranglists generally have the following characteristics.

First, they come in all sizes and shapes with high-handed methods of operation. They are centered in individuals, small collectives or units. They have as their aim seeking private gain at public expense, benefitting themselves at the expense of others, doing little work and getting more extra income through improper means; their methods are to destroy socialism cleverly, legally, in varied ways, and unremittingly; they alternately use sophistry and metaphysics as their ideological method; finally, they use seniority and party membership as their qualifications (this is the most important point); and the limit of their wrangling is just short of being punished or expelled from the party.

Second, they are tenacious and stubborn. Their profession is wrangling, their living is wrangling, their spiritual mainstay is wrangling. They cannot stand to go a day without wrangling. Some people say such persons have sizheng [2984 4017] (also called 'skin cancer') of wrangling. They can also make the person they are wrangling with go into a trance, make him nervous and depressed. If

you wrangle back they say you aren't cultivated, your style isn't high, so how could you have as much knowledge as they. They may be "as tangled as a poisonous snake or as rigid as a resentful ghost" and go on wrangling forever until you finally admit that they have won and finally sign the articles of surrender. Not even a marketplace popi [3380 4122] can compare with this kind of stamina.

Third, it's extremely hard to find a place for them. They won't stoop to do small jobs, but they cannot do big things (frequently there are many loop-holes.) They will say that they have not found the right place for their talents and extremely high opinions of themselves. Everyday they will make a fuss wanting to be transferred saying that many units want them to go to assume some post, but if they are really transferred they will counter with "Why am I being transferred? I won't go! What have I done wrong?" The masses dare to get angry with this kind of stinking and inflexible wrangler but they do not dare to say anything, and just jab at them behind their backs. But they, on the other hand, are very satisfied with themselves, feel good about themselves, think of themselves as the sixth authority under heaven and no one can convince them otherwise. Everyday they criticize and complain. If they see someone who is advanced, they curse him, and if they see anarchism they tug it.

Fourth is that they are bored with principles and detest changes. This is because the true practice of change will cost their jobs. In their innermost hearts for a long time they hoped that the party could make everything of theirs just the way they wanted, but for a long time they were both unable to maintain unity with the party Central Committee as well as unwilling to withdraw from the party. Mayakovsky satirized this kind of person in a poem, "I want a shirt with the party symbol. This year I'll wear the hammer and sickle." And in the poem "Party Member Prepared To Go Out of the Party" he also exposed this kind of person: "The everyday task is to play hide-and-seek, deceive oneself and deceive the party....Changed into 100,000 burdens to block the great road of the party's progress." Note how aptly this poem of Mayakovsky's describes these wranglists.

There are effective measures to control wranglists and the most fundamental are to rectify the party and rectify work style and to uphold party principles. Next is to restructure the system as the Capital Iron and Steel Company has done, clarifying responsibilities, rights, and interests so that the system of rules faces up to the equality of people, cadres can be promoted and demoted, and rewards and punishments are strictly delineated. The masses will not allow these "talented" wranglists any room to stand!

8226

CSO: 4005/627

PARTY AND STATE

PRACTICE OF 'EATING FROM THE SAME BIG POT' SCORED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Du Jingzhi [2629 4842 1807] and Mu Futian [4476 4395 3944]; "On 'Fooling Around'"]

[Text] Everybody has been eating from the same big pot for so many years now that they have become "used" to the taste. The most immediate abuse of the same big pot is that it "leads to poverty": it has impoverished the country, worn out the collective, and consumed the individual. Yet this is only one aspect. The problem has another side.

The same big pot cultivates idlers. If we reduce the life philosophy of the idler to one phrase, it is probably "fooling around". For many years now, one cake has been cut into eight pieces and everyone has gotten a piece whether he worked or not, whether he did a good job or a bad job. In time, the initiative of the advanced elements was whittled away day by day and month by month so why shouldn't the same thing happen to "all ordinary beings"? There is a cartoon which is very apt: Monk A says: "I strike the bell once each day I am a monk." Monk B says: "I don't strike the bell at all, but I'm still a monk." The issue is very clear that the same big pot bears two bitter fruits for us as a people: one is "poverty" economically, and the other is "fooling around" in work.

We Chinese are famous throughout the world for being hardworking and enterprising. The confusing thinking which has been fostered by the same big pot system reflecting the life habits of the old society playboy and the hooligan is severely undermining the body of our nation. How many people with noble aspirations have had their initiative eroded in "fooling around", and their sense of mission crumbled in "fooling around", their intelligence worn away in "fooling around" and their competence stifled in "fooling around"? If it should go on this way for long, wouldn't a hardworking and enterprising people turn into an indifferent and indolent people? This is the worst part of the same big pot!

By rights, "fooling around" should be condemned. But for a time some people even extolled egalitarianism and eating from the same big pot as the superiority of the socialist system. As a consequence, the "fooling around" to which eating from the same big pot led didn't receive the criticism it should have. Some people even thought that it was natural and fooled around with a clear conscience. If socialism doesn't concern itself with efficiency and just lets everyone "fool around eating", then there can only be general poverty. If the "fooling around"

style is allowed to grow the working class as an advanced morality for the leadership class will not exist any more. "Fooling around" is entirely a violation of the attitude towards socialist labor and an extremely odious phenomenon which socialist society definitely cannot permit to exist.

Some leaders anxiously want to find a way to control "fooling around" and they have had some success, but it has not been fundamentally resolved. The reason is that if the same big pot is not changed, then there is always soil for the existence of "fooling around." The great changes in agriculture have given us inspiration. Once the same big pot is changed, there will be no place for the "fooling around" style in society. We wish that the wind of reform would sweep away the chaos that is confusing society and make our Chinese people develop into a more hardworking and enterprising great people under the socialist system.

8226

CSO: 4005/627

PARTY AND STATE

UIGHUR TEACHER ELECTED MAYOR OF URUMQI, XINJIANG

OW191415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Urumqi, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Fifty-one-year-old veteran educator Ismail Mahsut was elected mayor of Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, at the first session of the Ninth People's Congress of the city which ended here today.

Born in an ordinary Uighur peasant family, Mahsut was among the first group of Uygur graduates of Senior Teachers' School in 1950. He had teaching background and worked in education departments for many years. Before being elected mayor, he was the deputy head of the organization department of the autonomous region's Communist Party Committee.

The new mayor studied in the Central Institute for Nationalities for two years in the late 1950's, majoring in philosophy, political economics and other branches of social sciences.

In his inaugural speech today, he pledged to give full play to the function of the people's government so as to build Urumqi into a beautiful border city for 1.1 million people of various nationalities.

As mayor, he said, "I will work for the interests of the entire people of the city."

"I'll try my best to learn what I have not yet learned so as to do the work of the people's government better," he added.

CSO: 4000/113

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

HUBEI LEADERS MEET MODEL--Leaders of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee including Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Shen Yinluo, and Qian Yunlu met Zhu Boru, the contemporary Lei Feng, at the Hongshan Hall in Wuchang today. [Summary] [HK270318 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 83]

NEW GUIZHOU LEADERSHIP NAMED--Following the approval of the CPC Central Committee in December last year, the Guizhou Provincial Party Committee has formed its new leading body. Chi Biqing is the first secretary [Di Yi Shu Ji 4574 0001 2579 6068] and Zhu Houze, Su Gang and Wang Chaowen, who is of Miao nationality, are secretaries [Shu Ji 2579 6068] of the new Provincial Party Committee. The number of Standing Committee members of the New Provincial Party Committee has been reduced from the original 14 members to 11. The number of secretaries and deputy secretaries has been reduced from the original eight persons to four. The average age of the members of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee is 58.6, younger by 5.3 years. Those with a senior middle school educational level or who attended schools of higher learning account for 60 percent of the new leading group of the Provincial Party Committee. [Text] [OW260733 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Mar 83]

YUNNAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR RESIGNS--The Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress held a meeting on 25 March to accept Liu Minghui's request to resign as the governor of Yunnan. On the recommendation of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, it was decided that Pu Chaozhu will be acting governor of Yunnan. [Text] [OW251420 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Mar 83]

XIZANG RURAL ELECTIONS--Democratic elections of commune and production team leadership groups have been held throughout Xizang since 1981. The number of commune and production team cadres in the region has now been reduced by 25 percent, thus easing the peasants' burden. [Text] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 20 Apr 83 HK]

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION--Guangdong Province has decided to implement a new system throughout the province under which cities administer counties. The Zhujiang Delta and the northern part of Guangdong will be reorganized into an administrative region according to national economic principles and other regions will first carry out the merging of prefectures and cities. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 83 p 1] 8226

XIZANG ELECTS RETURNEES--Lhasa, 21 Apr (XINHUA)--Four Tibetan compatriots who have returned from foreign countries and settled in Tibet have been elected deputies to the Fourth People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region. They are now attending the first session of the congress together with the other 500 deputies of various nationalities. The four deputies are Guiqoia Zhaxi Doje, Puncog Wangdui, Nurda, and Gyasong Gyamcun, elected in Lhasa City and Lhoka, Xigaze and Qamdo Prefectures respectively. Fifty-five-year-old Gyiqoia Zhaxi Doje, who was an official of the former local government and is now working in the Tibetan Academy of Social Science on the research in Tibetan language, said that "I feel proud of my decision to come back to settle after 21 years' stay abroad." [Text] [OW211445 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 21 Apr 83]

HEILONGJIANG CONGRESS DEPUTY--Harbin, April 20 (XINHUA)--An individual laborer has been elected deputy to the Sixth National People's Congress at the First Session of the Sixth People's Congress of Heilongjiang Province, northeast China. A commercial photographer, 28-year-old Bai Shiming is among the 124 deputies elected at the present provincial session today. Rights and interests of individual laborers are guaranteed by the new constitution adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress last December. They enjoy equal political status with all the workers in state-owned and collective enterprises. The individual economy which is considered supplementary to the socialist economy, has been developing rapidly in the past few years, provincial officials say. In Harbin City alone, there are now more than 13,000 individual laborers and more than 95,000 in the province. Apart from being deputized to people's congresses at various levels, the individual laborers in Harbin have their own organization--the individual laborers' federation. Bai Shiming is the chairman of the federation. Individual laborers mainly engage in photography, operating snack bars, barbering, radio repair, bike and shoe repairing and peddling commodities. Bai Shiming told XINHUA that he would earnestly perform his duty as a deputy. "I'll represent people's interests and report their voice and wishes in discussing and managing state affairs," he said. [Text] [OW201142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 20 Apr 83]

CSO: 4000/107

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WANG SHOUDAO MEETS INTERNATIONAL PARENTHOOD GROUP

OW16-045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Wang Shoudao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here today with a group from the International Planned Parenthood Federation led by Thomas Ng Khoon-fong, president of the federation's Central Council.

Wang Shoudao, who is also president of the Chinese Family Planning Association, briefed the visitors on China's family planning policy.

Thomas Ng Khoon-fong said what China has achieved in family planning is of considerable importance in the world.

They discussed closer cooperation in family planning.

The visitors were honored at a dinner yesterday given by Qian Xinzong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

WOMEN'S FEDERATION STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OWI71435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1425 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The seventh (enlarged) session of the fourth standing committee of the All-China Women's Federation opened here today, with 100 people participating.

The meeting heard suggestions about the women's federation work by the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Addressing the meeting, Chairman Kang Keqing urged women's organizations at different levels to speak for women's rights and interests. "The protection of women's rights and interests is stipulated by the Constitution, and must be carried out in everyday life," she said.

Referring to cases of encroachment on the rights and interests of women and children, she said: "The women's organizations must be brave in handling such cases together with the relevant departments and tackle them till they are solved." She praised some women cadres who showed courage in these matters.

Commenting on stories about female infanticide in the Chinese press, she said: "The feudal mentality of viewing sons as better than daughters still exists in the minds of some people."

Kang said that exposure will help stop such cases and punish those responsible.

"The party and the government have dealt with such cases sternly," she said.

She said that equality between men and women is the basic principle of socialist China, and women's emancipation is part of the emancipation of mankind.

She asked women's organizations to maintain close contacts with the masses, make thorough investigations, strengthen socialist education, and help women raise their cultural and scientific level.

She also called upon women "to broaden their horizon and play their parts in the great cause of building socialist material and spiritual civilization."

The ten-day session will discuss ways to strengthen women's federation work.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC TO TRAIN, GRADUATE SPECIALIZED SECRETARIES

OW181319 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--The Chinese language department of Beijing University will set up a new specialty for training students who will work as secretaries in government organs and other establishments upon graduation.

For the first time, China will have specialized secretaries to staff its organs in order to raise work efficiency.

This is one of the measures adopted by the institutions of higher learning of the Chinese capital to improve education and meet the urgent needs for various kinds of qualified personnel in China's modernization drive.

While most of the colleges and universities now offer a study period of four to five years for the students, two-year-study periods will be introduced beginning this summer for some specialties in order to train more technical personnel for China's construction. Two short-term universities newly established with aid from UNESCO will for the first time admit students this summer.

The Beijing Teachers' College and the Beijing Physical Cultural Teachers' Institute have decided to admit 60 percent of their students from the countryside, and the Beijing Agricultural College will enroll 70 percent of its students from the outlying districts and counties of the city to meet the urgent need for specialized personnel in the countryside.

Some colleges and universities will run night schools for training cadres currently on post.

Training of technical personnel on a commission basis for state-owned and collective units both in and out of Beijing will also be introduced. The Beijing Light Industrial Institute has signed a three-year contract with suburban Daxing County for training one hundred students in chemical industrial technology, light industrial machine building and management for the county each year.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'QINGHAI RIBAO' URGES FULL USE OF MINORITY RESOURCES

HK200218 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Apr 83 p 4

["Opinion" column by Xie Shusen and Chen Bing: "Fuller Use of Minority Resources Urgent Issue"--originally published in QINGHAI RIBAO]

[Text] Chinese national minority regions are endowed with extremely rich natural resources. Full and rational utilization of them will not only guarantee healthy development of the national economy, but also serve to bring prosperity to the minority peoples. The following steps should be taken for scientific exploitation of these natural resources:

First, a strategy is needed to ensure full use of resources. We must have a clear understanding of the importance of making full use of renewable resources, and valuing especially limited resources like petroleum and coal, and of dealing effectively with the relationship between immediate needs and strategic reserves.

Second, all resources must be used rationally with a view to gradually changing the nationwide distribution of productivity and the economic structure of our national minority regions.

Third, firm policies protecting resources must be implemented. No unit has the right to exploit resources without proper authority. The goal should be to achieve economic equality between minority regions and other areas. Emphasis at the moment should be on enhancing the economic interests of the minorities.

History shows that growth in productivity goes through three stages: self-sufficient agriculture, an intermediate stage of self-sufficient and specialized agriculture and specialized agriculture.

Agriculture in minority regions is still by and large in the first stage. To accelerate its transition to the second stages, it is important to attend to the following three links:

Key Links

First, in view of the small scale of agricultural production, small implements, reliance should be placed mainly on and backed by biological and chemical

technology. At the same time, efforts should be made to raise the technical level of production and to accumulate the technology necessary to move to the next stage.

Second, while upholding public ownership of the basic means of production, flexible policies should be adopted to allow co-existence of private, collective and public ownership.

Third, while respecting the customs of national minorities and protecting their religious practices, there should be restrictions on undue religious interference in politics, economics, education and birth control.

Science and technique is likewise a key to the achievement of the four modernizations in the national minority areas. In view of their low level of science and lack of technical personnel, applied science should form the main part of research in minority areas.

In the past we have emphasized merely transferring new machinery to minority areas. Actually, the transfer of technical skills is more important. The latter also include sending in trained technicians.

A policy is needed to attract intellectuals to minority regions. Moreover, education is the foundation of science and technology, so efficient investment must be made in this field.

Visible establishments, like transport, power, communications and water supply, and invisible establishments, like education, scientific research and hygiene, are prerequisites for economic development. Research institutes should make the necessary plans for them.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MINORITY PEOPLE RETURN TO YUNNAN FROM ABROAD

HK200200 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Dai Beihua: "Correct Policies Attract Refugees Back to Yunnan"]

[Text] Kinming--About 14,000 Chinese minority people, who moved from the border areas of Yunnan Province to nearby countries during "the cultural revolution," have returned to their home villages since 1978, Shen Qirong, an official of the Management Committee of Minority Affairs, Yunnan Province, said on Saturday.

Thanks to the party's recent economic policy, the minority people in those areas have had much better living conditions since 1978.

"People of Lisu nationality, for instance, now not only have enough to eat, but are also earning more money by planting herbs and lacquer trees," Shen said.

In the Nujiang Lisu National Autonomous Prefecture, people used to plant these trees and herbs in the mountains. But during the "cultural revolution," the people were urged to grow grain. But the land was unsuitable for grain production. As a result, the soil was eroded and the land went to waste.

Since 1978, the people have restored tree-planting and herbgrowing.

In many other areas in the province, minority commune members have increased grain output rapidly, because of the responsibility system, Shen said.

Lancang County of the Lahu Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, where people used to live on grain supplied by other areas, now supplies grain to other areas.

During the "cultural revolution," some minorities were subjected to persecution because of their religious beliefs, the official said. A brigade leader of Miao nationality was one such victim. As he was a Christian, he was dismissed from his post. Then large groups of Miao people began migrating their traditional way of protest.

"Some extremists during the 'cultural revolution' forced the minority people to change their dress habits, and cut their hair. Their jewelry was also confiscated.

"And in a county where the Hani nationality people lived, mosques were also destroyed," Shen said.

Since 1978, the management committee has helped the local government to rehabilitate those people. Mosques have been rebuilt.

"During the counter-attack in self-defense against Vietnamese provocations in 1979," Shen said, "the people of Hui nationality took an active part in supporting the PLA."

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

QI HUIYUAN BLAMES SRV FOR TENSION ON BORDER

OW191208 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT 19 Apr 83

[By Elisabeth Chan]

[Text] Beijing, 19 April (AFP)--China said today that its artillery had inflicted heavy losses on Vietnam's troops near their border and it claimed the right to "fight back" if Hanoi did not immediately halt its "armed provocations."

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) said that China had responded to Vietnamese shell fire which had destroyed a primary school, a hospital and other buildings yesterday and Sunday in Napo District in the Guangxi autonomous region.

Beijing's official news agency did not give any casualty figures after the third straight day of Chinese artillery attacks yesterday, but said that "Vietnamese troops suffered heavy losses."

Official sources in Hanoi had said that 17 people were killed or wounded in the shelling, which, they added, was accompanied by some cross-border operations by Chinese militia and soldiers. There was no immediate word in Beijing, on the report.

A Chinese spokesman said today that Hanoi was solely to blame for inflaming tensions on the Sino-Vietnamese border--scene of the worst incidents in 2 years--as well as on the Thai-Cambodian frontier where Vietnam has moved against Cambodian guerrillas.

"The Chinese Government issues a stern warning. The Vietnamese authorities must immediately stop their armed provocations against China's border areas, or China will reserve its right to fight back," said Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department.

Mr Qi told journalists that the Chinese artillery "riposte," which began Saturday from Guangxi and Sunday from Yunnan Province, was "fully justified and necessary." His remarks echoed the terms used by a commentator in the Communist Party newspaper, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, on Sunday.

The spokesman also accused his Vietnamese Foreign Ministry counterpart of making "unwarranted accusations" in a statement Sunday that said Beijing would bear "all the consequences" for the border incident.

Mr Qi said the Vietnamese had "confounded black and white and distorted facts in an attempt to shift on the Chinese side the responsibility for the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border so as to divert attention from their own grave criminal acts."

Observers said that Mr Qi's relatively moderate tone contrasted with the more virulent commentary published Sunday by the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

They stressed that despite the exchange of threats, the Chinese response had so far been rather limited, involving only border guards and not regular army forces as was the case during the Sino-Vietnamese conflict 4 years ago.

Diplomats here said that Beijing was not ready at the present moment to inflict a second "lesson" on the Vietnamese as in 1979 when Chinese troops entered Vietnam in retaliation for Hanoi's intervention in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, China charged today that Soviet support for Vietnam was responsible for the heightened tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border as well as elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

In a harshly worded commentary, NCNA said that Moscow "bears unshrinkable responsibilities" for the current tension in the area "whether from the present point of view or from the long-term point of view."

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

LOCAL CPPCC MEMBER ON NEED FOR 'CONFIDENCE PILL' FOR 1997

HK200114 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Apr 83 p 10

[By Olivia Sin]

[Excerpt] Canton, 19 Apr--Hong Kong needs a "confidence pill" for 1997, says a local man newly elected to the Guangdong Branch of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Mr C. P. Ho also suggested that this might be a proper time for the Chinese Government to clarify its position to safeguard the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

The confidence pill, he said, should contain three basic ingredients which guarantee Hong Kong people:

Freedom of movement.

A convertible Hong Kong dollar.

Mr Ho, publisher of several China trade journals, said China has made clear its stand on the Hong Kong question and "the ball is now in the British Court."

(China's stand is that it will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong no later than 1997. The Chinese flag will fly over Hong Kong and Hong Kong people, it says, will be allowed to administer Hong Kong.)

In an interview with the SCM Post, Mr Ho said that "as a Hong Kong believer, I feel that certain things need to be done before the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong can be maintained.

I think it may be proper for the Chinese Government to give Hong Kong people a confidence pill containing the three basic ingredients."

In recent times, China has repeatedly given assurances that Hong Kong's stability and prosperity will be maintained after 1997.

But now this can be done is a question that remains to be determined, said Mr Ho.

"In other words, the Hong Kong question is one, but the answers are many," he said.

In the meantime, the people of Hong Kong should not lose faith in their future.

"The Hong Kong question will be resolved with goodwill, hope and faith from all sides."

Mr Ho's proposal for a confidence pill was warmly welcomed by observers.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC CITIC DELEGATION VISITS CANADA

HK160418 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Apr 83 BUSINESS NEWS
p 8

[By "Our Toronto Correspondent" Mark Fenton-Jones: "Chinese Mission Seeks Equity in Canadian Firms"]

[Text] Slipping virtually unannounced into Vancouver last week, an eight-member investment mission from the China International mission from the China International Trust and Investment Corp (CITIC), headed by its vice-president, Mr Xu Zhaolong, began a month's tour of the country.

The visit stems from the recent decision by CITIC regarding the positive benefits of investing in capitalist economies. Canadian companies have been approached by CITIC, which suggested it could put up equity capital in order to become a business partner with them.

The recent policy decision by the State Council in Peking ruled that a portion of China's foreign exchange holdings, estimated at U.S. \$10 billion, be set aside for investment in Western companies operating in the resources field.

Neither the Chinese Embassy in Ottawa nor External Affairs spokesmen would disclose the companies which the Chinese are meeting. An Ottawa trade official described the mission as an "unofficial one," meaning that it is a private matter between the companies and the Chinese, Mr Xu has refused to give interviews.

But it would appear the Chinese are conducting preliminary talks with a view to future investments. The casual nature of the individual company visits tends to support this supposition, particularly as interviews are set up on a daily basis.

Although there is no official list of companies involved, a spokesman for Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd of Vancouver confirmed that an approach had been made. The Chinese had shown interest in putting up money and taking an equity position "on the pulp side."

The talks were described as preliminary and unlikely to be pursued. A controlling interest in Crown Zellerbach was recently bought by New Zealand's

Fletcher Challenge Ltd. This prompted one source to describe the visit to the pulp manufacturer as "absurd" as the controlling interest lay in New Zealand.

Another West Coast company that has held more promising talks with the CITIC officials is forest products giant MacMillan Bloedel Ltd, a company that has had its share of financial problems.

The vice-president of planning and analysis, Mr John Dickinson, said he believed the company was one of several that Chinese officials had approached to discuss buying or jointly operating pulp mills in Canada. The talks had "explored a number of possible ways we might work together to our mutual advantage," but nothing specific has been agreed.

MacMillan Bloedel has close trading links with China, while its chairman, Mr Calvert Knudsen, is a former head of the Canada-China Trade Council. The company recently ran into criticism for exporting unfinished logs to China. Union officials said the practice virtually exported jobs.

CITIC, set up in 1979, acts as China's principal joint-venture partner. Its mandate on foreign investment was confirmed in a statement made in PEKING by the deputy manager, Mr Jing Shuping.

If the Chinese mission, which is to spend 2 weeks in eastern Canada as well, concludes a deal and decides to make an investment, an application will have to be made to the Foreign Investment Review Agency.

One Ottawa bureaucrat said there was a few precedents for communist governments applying to the agency to buy a share in a Canadian company with U.S. dollars.

The two sectors that reportedly most interest the Chinese are forest products and fertilisers. Last year, forest products exported to China cost \$120 million and fertilisers \$50 million.

CITIC also is believed to be looking at foreign investments in iron ore mines and the aluminum and fisheries industries. Another country targeted for its investment potential in iron ore is Australia.

China is concerned about future supplies of high grade ore for the Baoshan steel works, under construction near Shanghai.

Investment missions are also planned for Africa and Southeast Asia, while the delegation in Canada will travel to South America.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC OFFICIAL CITED ON RECOVERY OF HONG KONG, MACAO

HK200042 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 20 Apr 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Tang: "Sovereignty Comes First, Says Director"]

[Text] China will regain sovereignty over Hong Kong even at the expense of the territory's prosperity.

The recovery of Hong Kong has also been put on par with the country's modernisation programme and the recovery of Taiwan--two of China's top priority goals.

The stand was made clear by the deputy director of the Chinese Institute of International Studies, Pei Monong, in an article in the authoritative magazine, BEIJING REVIEW, on Monday.

Mr Pei suggested that China's guideline for the recovery of Hong Kong would be recovery of sovereignty and maintenance of prosperity.

But, he added, "The major premise is sovereignty because no nation can sacrifice sovereignty for prosperity."

"The question of sovereignty is not negotiable," he said.

Mr Pei said China would recover the whole of Hong Kong not later than 1997 and it would also resume sovereignty over Macao "within a suitable period of time."

However, he assured that special policies would apply to the colony, allowing Hong Kong's Chinese residents to administer the place and leave its system unchanged.

Mr Pei also listed the recovery of Hong Kong along with China's aim of taking back Taiwan and Beijing's modernisation programme as three of the most urgent tasks for the country.

The fulfillment of these tasks, Mr Pei said, "will make it possible for China to step into the 21st century as a modernised and fully unified socialist nation."

Local political analysts yesterday described Mr Pei's article as another Chinese attempt to re-affirm their stand through different channels.

A lecturer with the Chinese University, Dr Joseph Cheng, said similar views had been expressed by Chinese diplomats in Western Europe as well as some "unnamed" senior Chinese officials.

He said China would naturally place sovereignty before other things, but it would also like to see Hong Kong's system remain unchanged.

"Under the principle that Sino-British negotiations should be kept secret, China would often re-affirm its stand through various channels," he said.

Dr Cheng added that China would not want any misunderstanding that silence meant retreat or that concessions were to be made.

The Institute of International Studies in Beijing, an official academic institute, would be suitable for such a role, he said.

"My observation is that no substantial negotiations on the future of Hong Kong have taken place, and since British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to China, there were only several rounds of talks," he said.

Dr Cheng believed both China and Britain were awaiting the outcome of the next British general elections and any significant breakthrough had to come after that.

Another analyst, John Young, agreed that the issue of sovereignty is paramount of Chinese leaders.

Dr Young, a lecturer in China studies at the University of Hong Kong, said Mr Pei's views were consistent with China's long-term national policy.

Dr Young visited China recently and met senior Chinese officials, with whom he discussed the question of Hong Kong.

"The issue of sovereignty has been repeated many times by Chinese officials," he said.

Another member of the delegation said when the Chinese officials were asked whether China would send the People's Liberation Army to Hong Kong if negotiations with Britain broke down, they replied, "no."

At a luncheon yesterday, the chairman of the Hong Kong Bar Association, Henry Litton expressed doubts about Hong Kong's stability and prosperity after sovereignty is reverted to China.

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END